A Fashion That Began With Italian Dower Chests and Reached Its Extreme Height Under the Great English and French Furniture Makers-The Imitations

Painted furniture, of the kind that was decorated by famous artists in the past, is offered for sale in such quantity as to indicate a revival of the taste that introduced it. Some of it comes under the classifostion of antique and is genuine; other articles are obviously of modern origin, though the dealers may not admit it.

From the days of the Renaissance in Italy till well within the nineteenth century the soft and satiny surface of fine woods was used by the artist as a background for the exhibition of his skill. The antique chest or coffer used by the Venetian bride in the "Golden Age of Italy" was a favored article for decoration, and specimens are yet to be had in which the color is tempered into a mellow glow by the flight of time, and the fine gilding adheres only to the cracks and crevices.

Some of these coffers, when used for jewel caskets, were not more than sixteen or twenty inches long. They were correspondingly high, and on this small surface was crowded the work not only of the artist,

but of the carver as well. Grinning masks, Cupidons, bows and arrows, flowers and garlands were carved all about the chest and heavily gilded and on such smooth spots as remained the artist wrought little scenes with Loves sporting about, or if the chest was done order some incident in the life of its fair owner was used for decoration. Inside the cover was a ponderous lock stoutly made of wrought iron.

Collectors hunt eagerly for these coffer now, and they are to be had, the faded velvet with which they are lined shabby and frayed, and the lock no longer in workng order.

You may follow the development of the chest right up to its final absorption in the chest of drawers, and in all countries, including the United States, you will find that color has been used in its adornment.

In the long Italian cassoni sometimes the whole sixty-six inches of their length was covered with a procession of painted figures. From time to time these dower chests come into the market, to be eagerly snapped up by such collectors as have long

On the Lutch chests you may find a conventional form of floral design, generally presenting the tulip, and the decoration is not unlike marquetry in its general appearance. In the panels of tall Dutch hutches or standing coffers will sometime be found paintings of the Dutch interiors, and Rubens himself did not hesitate to decorate some such objects,
It was in France and England during the

eighteenth century that the painting of furniture reached its greatest heights. In fact that century may be termed the golden age of furniture.

The first great name among furniture makers in France is that of Andre-Charles Boulle, who died in 1732. It is interesting to note that in his patent conferring on him the appointment of maker of the royal seals he is described as "architect, painter, carver in mosaic, artist in cabinet work, chaser, inlayer and maker of figures.

During the Regency, Charles Cressent was the particular star. Later in the century the two Caffieri were famous for their decorations, and the three Martin brothers became so famous for their skill in the application of a varnish that they were taken inder royal protection. Not very much of their work remains, but fire screens, little cabinets, some state coaches and snuff and patch boxes display their handi-

Their chief excellence lay in the way they used the green varnish as a background for cupids and flowers, or used it alone in a waved, striped or flecked pattern. When Robert Martin died in 1765 the skill necessary to carry out this work was lost, and "vernis-Martin" became hardly more than a name.

During the reign of Marie Antoinette styles of furniture changed greatly. The whole surface of the woodwork was painted or gilded, and the decoration was of a more conventional character.

For the Little Trianon the great Riesener made some of his most beautiful pieces, many of which were destroyed or stolen during the Revolution. But to-day pieces by him are being reproduced, and you may buy copies of Riesener's masterpieces which are almost, as costly as those that the master made himself.

In England the same use of the artist's brush was demanded as in France. It was the four Adam brothers who, starting as architects, finally became designers not only for the house but also for everything that should go into it, that created the rage or painted furniture.

They drew upon classical styles for many of their designs, and in order to harmonize their rooms the furniture in them was often entirely painted a pale green, white and blue, or white alone being often employed. Later they used satiswood for whole sets of furniture, and on the smooth surface presented they had painted groups or single figures, garlands of ficwers or groups of ornaments, musical instruments, flambeaux, classical arms, etc.

They had in their employ Michael Angelo Pergolesi, who in his turn engaged such artists as Angelica Kauffmann, Cipriani, Antonio Zucchi and many of lesser fame to carry out his designs. Angelica Kauffmann not only painted panels on furniture but also painted the ceilings in the rooms where it went, and in London in the neighborhood of Soho Square are still to be found some of these adornments.

Hepplewhite, Sheraton and the less known Shearer used satinwood for furniture and also had it embelished with painting They too employed Angelica Kauffmann and her associates, and table tops and commodes sideboards and candle stands were painted with geometric patterns, wreaths, festoons, garlands and medallions of figures, the veneered satinwood showing a variety of color

which shaded from palest gold to red. Hepplewhite made many of those little settees for which he was famous, with chield backs many of them, and here too were painted the same designs which are associated with the name of Kauffmann The commodes, which were shaped like a half circle, not only had a painting on the top but on the two doors of the lower part, and painted panels were inserted in unlikely places, as in the backs of state beds, alcove beds, sofa beds, library bookcases, Pembroke tables, pier tables, side-Mattis, clock cases, knife boxes, standards for busts, all of which are shown in the

esigns in the makers' pattern books. Not only are the patterns for decorating the furniture given in the books but explicit directions for making the articles of furniture themselves, so that any cabinetmaker can follow them easily. The result of these concise directions has been un-

fortunate for the modern collector. These beautiful pieces of old furniture

have come into favor, and the modern cabinetmaker has reproduced them in such abundance that there is a glut of them in the market and the unwary will have them palmed off on him at every turn. There is one thing, however, that cannot be reproduced and that is the soft mellowness that the paintings which were made a hundred years ago have assumed.

The crimsons and reds have almost gon and the other colors are so blended that they almost float into one another. You will not find drops of glue on the underside of any of the old pieces, nor any nails, wooden pins only being used in the old furniture. There is a certain irregularity too, which is lacking in the machine mad reproductions and which is quite apparent

in the real antiques. Sheraton in his "Cabinet Dictionary, published in 1803, mentions another style of painted furniture and one which is not often met with over here. He says: "Hall chairs are generally made of mahogany, with turned seats, and the family crest or arms painted on the back.

ANIMAL PETS AT WHITE HOUSE Slippers, the Cat-Long Chase for the Kansas Jack Rabbits.

If all the animals and birds which have been sent by admiring friends as gifts to the President and members of his family had been allowed to remain at the White House that bistoric old structure might easily be turned into a menagerie and the grounds surrounding it into a zoological

All the Presidents, back to Washing ton himself, have had gifts showered upon them, says the Washington Post, and it was not unusual for these gifts to assum the shape of a wild or domestic animal. But it was not until the present occupants came to the White House that the custom of making presents of this character began to assume extensive proportions. This is due, probably, to the President's known love of everything pertaining to natural history, and to the further fact that he is great hunter. His bent in this direction handed down to his children.

The gifts to the White House in recen years include almost every American small animal capable of being domesticated. With few exceptions they have been sent to the Zeological Park, there to become a part of the great national collection.

Gifts of animals from friends in foreign countries are not at all infrequent. Only recently the President received from King Menelik of Abyssinia an Arabian zebra and two ostriches. These can now be seen at the Zoological Park, where they have

attracted wide attention.

The variety of American animals ranges from white rats and mice to a cinnamon cub bear. A small lion has also been received. The arrival of the opossum, raccoon, or even a cat or dog, fails to create more than passing interest among the younger members of the Presidential family.

Probably the most commented upon animal at the White House is the house cat Slippers. She is different from ordinary cats in that she has six toes. Slippers is now a permanent fixture in the President's household.

is now a permanent fixture in the President's household.

A parrot of the Mexican double yellow head variety is a pet of which all the Roosevelt children are fond. It is an exceptionally intelligent bird, and pronounces distinctly the names of the different members of the family. It has been at the White House for several years, and was especially fond of Mrs. Longworth, when she was a girl there. Its voice, shouting "Alice," "Alice," could frequently be heard ringing through the hallways.

The story of how two Kansas jack rabbits found their way to the White House is interesting. They had been brought here from the West by E. S. Schmid. One day, while being fed, they escaped from their cage.

A wild scramble was made to capture them by the attendants, but their train-

them by the attendants, but their training on the plains of the Sunflower State stood them well, and they left their pursuers practically at the post. Reaching

suers practically at the post. Reaching G street, at Twelfth, they separated, one going east and the other west, both through busy and crowded thoroughfares.

Newsboys and messenger boys joined in the exciting chase after the rabbits, and for a time business in that vicinity was practically at a standstill. Both animals were large specimens, and as they spread out their long limbs many thought they were young deer.

out their long limbs many thought they were young deer.

One of the rabbits was captured at a distance of more than two miles. The other took refuge in the White House grounds, where it remained for several days, affording an opportunity for severa

hunting expeditions on the part of the Roosevelt boys.

As a means of capturing this rabbit its mate was taken to the White House grounds and turned loose, and it is said both are still there. Mr. Schmid baving decided, on request of representatives of the President, not to molest them further.

Mr. Schmid is also responsible for the presence of a large number of squirrels at the White House and the near by parks. About two years ago he liberated 200 squirrels in Lafayette Park, just opposite the Executive grounds. They were mostly of the gray and red pine species, but among them were some flying squirrels.

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Those in the White House grounds have become so tame that they will eat from the hands of those who display enough interest to stop and pet them. On days when the sun shines brightly they are much in evidence in the trees, in the shrubbery and on the lawn, and the younger Roosevelts often stop to play with them.

The other day one of the squirrels made so bold as to walk right into the vestibule of the President's offices, and would have gone in had not a screen prevented.

Recent additions to the family of pets at the White House are two Angora cats. These were left to President Roosevelt by the will of a New York woman, who also made him executor of her estate. The property was turned over by the President to the woman's relatives, and, as they did not care for the Angora cats, they were given a place in the household of the first family of the land.

The Roosevelt children also have as pets several guines pigs, but it is their dogs and propries that give them the most pleasure.

ones that give them the most pleasure. One of the dogs, Skip, was presented to Archibald while he was hunting bear and other big game in the Dakotas. The other dogs are Rolla, a big St. Bernard, and Sailor Boy, a retriever. Sailor Boy, a retriever.

Women as Centenarians

From the Westminster Gazetts Once more woman has demonstrated her superior vitality, to the discomfiture of mere man. Of the centenarians who died in the United Kingdom during last year forty-two

United Kingdom during last year forty-two were wemen and only a paltry sixteen were men; in 1905 the numbers were thirty-six and twenty-two, respectively, and in 1904, forty-one and twenty-two. During the last ten years the women who died after completing 100 years, at least, of life, exceeded the male centenarians by 327 to 177—an advantage of nearly 85 per cent.

Tested by length of life woman can equally claim the superiority. Bridget Danaher who died last March in Limerick, was said to be 112 years old. Mary O'Hare, another daughter of Erin, was only two years younger, and Mrs. Sarah Egan of King's county was credited with 107 years, while Bridget Somers, who ended her days in Sligo Workhouse in March, 1904, had reached the ripe old age of 114. So healthy is Ireland that it is said she has at present more than 500 centenarians, while England, Scotland and Wales can only muster 192 among them.

Gray Haired at Six.

Blogmaburg correspondence Philadelphia Record To have all his hair turn gray at the early age of six years, with no apparent cause, ha

age of six years, with no apparent cause, has been the lot of the young son of John Ertwine of Eleventh street.

About a year ago the parents noticed that the boy's hair, which was dark, was beginning to turn gray in several places. At first they pulled out the gray hairs; but these increased so rapidly that at present it would be necessary to keep the boy's head shaved to keep the gray hair from showing.

THE PAID SUNDAY SCHOOL

AN EXPERIMENT IN PROGRESS AT TEACHERS COLLEGE.

It is an Attempt to Employ in the Sund School the Same Methods of Teachi Followed in the Secular Schools—Tea-ers Are Paid—Tuition Fees From Pupi

So far as is known the Sunday school which meets every Sunday morning at Teachers College in West 120th street; is the only one of the kind in the country. is called the model Sunday school, and it is intended to help to solve the problem of filling the empty benches at other Sunday schools and to keep benches now filled from coming empty.

One difference between the model Sunday school and others is that pupils there pay tuition fees and the teachers are paid. In the latter respect it is not unique. The Sunday school of a down town Presbyterian church recently installed several paid teachers. Another school has now a paid director of Bible study, and two or three others are agitating the question of putting in a corps of paid teachers next fall.

The model Sunday school has not escaped adverse criticism. There are persons who don't consider it model at all. Some of these are pained because the catechism is not taught there.

Others are more or less disturbed because the school is undenominational. A third set of critics dislike the idea of charging tuition fees. They also say that a paid teacher cannot be expected to bring to her work the degree of love and enthusiasm which the volunteer teacher brings. The paid teacher, it is suggested, will fall behind the volunteer in translating the spirit of Biblical instruction even if more success ful in transmitting its letter.

From Benjamin R. Andrews, director the model Sunday school and of the school extension work of Teachers College, it was learned that the inception of the school was due to two or three families who con-ceived the idea that the character of average Sunday school instruction could be improved. They reasoned that the religious education of their children merited at least as much care as their secular education and they hired for pay a competent teacher and arranged to have her come to the home of one of them every Sunday morning to

instruct the children there. At first the school was a family affair with not more than half a dozen pupils. Twenty children were enrolled at the end of the first season. Arrangements were made to use the chapel and some of the class rooms at Teachers College for the school and professors at Columbia University and other educators began to take interes

The school grew slowly. At the end of the second year forty children were enrolled, each of whom paid a tuition fee of \$15. At the beginning of the present term nearly one hundred children were in attendance, representing grades ranging from kindergarten to high school age, all of them under the care of women having a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught and trained in the art of giving instruction.

With one exception the teachers in the model school are women. A small amount is paid to every teacher and to the superintendent's assistants in order that they may bear a business relation to the parents and supervisors and also that they may set aside more time than otherwise they could afford for the work.

The head of the school is Frank M. Mo-Murray, professor of the theory and art of teaching; Mr. Andrews is the director; Herbert T. Coleman, a graduate studen of Teachers College, is the superintendent, and Dr. Richard Morse Hodge of Union Seminary is lecturer on religious education. Prof. John A. MacVannel and Dr. are supervisors.

The pupils belong mostly to well to do which the Jews had been carried. Two families, only a few children taking ad- boys of 10 vied with each other in answervantage of the free scholarships. The school costs annually \$2,000 for rooms, salaries of twelve teachers, music and incidentals. Two-thirds of this sum is met by tuition fees, the balance by subscriptions from outside sources. Mr Andrews said of the plans of the school:

"Special care is had for the educational data and to write down points of interest character of the school, but before all it is a they may discover, but to do this is not school for the religious growth of its mem-

bers. The school is earnestly Christian. "The spirit of the teaching is more im portant than the facts taught. But to get the best results a pupil's interest in the Bible and Bible study must be awakened and kept awake-no easy taak-as many Sunday school teachers will admit, and naturally a man or woman who has been trained to teach, who has acquired the best methods for imparting instruction, is likely to have more success in teaching the Bible than the average volunteer teacher.

"Contrary to what some people imagine we have no examinations here, no system of marks or awards, no diplomas."

In the school children are graded as in the weekday school, and the same course of study, with its parts arranged for children of different ages, is followed year after year, pupils going from one grade to another till they reach the high school grades represented by boys and girls from 14 to 18. The first two grades represen the primary, which meets in its own room under the care of two teachers who adapt secular kindergarten activities and give religious instruction by the medium of Bible stories and Sunday school songs,

for one hour. The first of the elementary grades, grade 3, studies the patriarchal period beginning with Abraham. Grade 4 studies the Mosaio period, which includes the history of the exedus and the conquest of Canaan. Grade 5 covers the period of the Judges from the time of David and Solomon down to the division of the kings.

Grade 6 studies the remaining period of Old Testament history. Grades 7 and 8 study the life of Christ and the high school grades pursue the same subject and study

also the life of St. Paul. Interspersed with these topics are biographies and autobiographies of modern religious leaders and practical illustrations are given of how Christianity applies to-day in everyday life. There is no out and dried lesson for every Sunday. Every teacher is free to follow individual methods, to cover as much or as little of the portion of history assigned to her grade at one sitting as she sees fit, to digress on this and that occasion according to her judgment.

Each grade includes from half a dozen to ten or twelve children and has a separate classroom equipped with a large map of the country under discussion, a blackboard pictures, &c. Even a casual visitor discovers at once that far more attention is paid to verbal than to purely objective

Before going to the classrooms the boys and girls and their teachers assemble in the chapel for general religious exercises conducted by their superintendent. The Bible is read responsively, there is singing, prayer and an easily understood talk on some religious topic with application to home and school life or a discussion of some happen-

WELL STREET, S

For example, at a recent meeting the topio was Dr. Grenfell's medical mi to Labador. Dr. Grenfell was at that time in New York and was to give an address at Columbia University the next day. Ten boys and girls were prepared; each with a few items descriptive of his work and the country in which he labored, which they had written down at the close of a short talk given by their teacher the week before in class.

There is no uniformity about the g eral exercises, strangers alternating with the superintendent or the director or the pupils in contributing the leading feature. At all times, it is declared, the interest and animation of the children and adults present is remarkable.

At 11 o'clock the classes retire to their classrooms for a fifty-five minute session of Bible study, following which they meet again in the chapel for brief closing exer-

When the teacher of grade 4, which composed of boys and girls of 8 and 9, was asked if she could teach the lesson in the same fashion were her class sandwiched between other classes in a large room after the manner of most Sunday chools, she answered:

"I am quite sure I could not do it. Were there no other quiet spot available I would take my class to the basement rather than teach them in a crowded room.

"No," she went on, "I do not give my pupils any work to do at home; no memorizing, no looking up references, no reading of the lesson even. All I ask is that they will repeat some time during the next we the lesson story I have told them to some one at home-to a relative, a playmate or

"Why do I ask this? Because the effort to repeat it generally fixes a story in the mind and also shows the child how many links he or she has forgotten and inspires him or her to ask on review the next Sunday to have them supplied.

"I can't say that all my pupils always follow my suggestion in this particular, bu the percentage which does is good."

The review on that particular morning was about Moses and the children of Israel fed by manna in the desert. The children sitting in a semicircle around their teacher told the story to her and one another in conversational style without referring at all to their Bibles, and they also discussed the point their teacher wanted them to catch, that the Israelites in their wanderings showed a propensity for fault finding amounting almost to a talent. One small girl gravely explained that boys and girls who grumbled and made a fuss over every little hardship never did get on very fast, and a still smaller boy was of the opinion that the Israelites would have got to the promised land sooner had they complained less.

The review finished, the story of the Israelites' battle with the Amalekites was taken up by the teacher. The pupils interrupted when they pleased to ask questions The story was not read from the Bible, nor did the children follow the narrative in the Bible. Said the teacher:

"With children of this age I consider i better to give the lesson in narrative form, emphasizing the salient points and passing over some others less important for the reason that when the children later on read it in the Bible they will be more apt to give attention to the points I have brought out. the facts they have discussed and let the others go.

"Had you twenty minutes instead fifty in which to teach the lesson would you follow the same method?" was asked. "I think so. And I would devote at least

five of the twenty minutes to an informal chat with my pupils before beginning the lesson."

In another classroom a group of six boys and girls 10 and 11 years old were studying out the captivity of the Jews in Babylor A map hung on the wall which showed the situation of Babylon and the territory from which the Jews had been carried. Two ing questions and giving information bearing on the subject. Their enthusiasm, their knowledge of the subject, their apparent reluctance to stop when the bell rang were marked.

In this grade, it was learned, pupils are encouraged to look up at home historical obligatory.

TO MAKE WAR MORE HORRIBLE. Lots of Inventors at Work on Great and Grewsome Devices.

This Government expends a small sum each year for testing new devices of a possible military value. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification is supposed to have the duty of encouraging inventors and assisting in the development of their inventions. Last year only \$5,000 was expended by the board, which, with its accumulated allotments of previous years, has now on hand more than \$100,000. Comparatively few experiments are made, says Harper' Weekly, and the vast number of suggestions are apparently shelved without much more attention than polite acknowledgment to

Nearly all the devices submitted are inintended to increase the terrors of war by adding to the efficacy of the means of fighting. Perhaps an exception should be made in favor of an ear protector, the invention of a New York man, adapted for use by those who are on duty in the turrets of battleships and those who are stationed at the coast fortifications.

the authors.

Ordinarily the blast of a big gun has an effect upon the drum of the ear; it is at best unpleasant, and sometimes it proves disastrous, as in the instances of men who have lost their hearing. The ear protector is a little celluloid bulb so pierced that it may be placed in the ear and protect it from the noise and shock while not interfering with the hearing, an advantage, of course, over the crude method of stuffing the ears with cotton so that nothing can be heard and when orders can only be appreciated by

pantomime. Some of the other inventions which have been favorably received may be regarded as having a tendency to encourage peace as having a tendency to encourage peace since they would introduce into warfare factors of devastation which would by their diabolical results promote international disarmament. Of this class must be considered those bomb dropping devices which, if successful, would destroy whole armies; the inflammable projectile capable of burning up a camp; the nitroglycerine missile; a scheme for pouring burning sulphur into trenches, and kindred methods of wholesale obliteration.

There is, too, the usual proportion of

of wholesale obliteration.

There is, too, the usual proportion of armored cars, including the highly protected motor which shall penetrate the enemy's lines and afford its steel shielded occupants a chance to pick off the opposing marksmen and incidentally strew high explosives along a death dealing route. One of these hurtling cars ma'es the famed Juggernaut look like a nursery toy.

One of the conditions which seems to be fully met by incipient invention is the use of smoke for various purposes, including that of a shield which will permit approach upon an enemy without his discovery of

upon an enemy without his discovery the advance. The country does not lack yet, with all the cry for universal peace, the means of increasing the ravages of war.

ENGLISH HOME COMPORTS.

SOME THINGS THE RETURNED AMERICAN MISSES.

Grate Fires and Afternoon Tea as a Regular Custom Are Two, of Them-Fresh Flowers as a Part of the Living Room -Hot Water Bottles a Comfort

A New York woman who has been living a good many years in London has come back to live in her own city, which she de-lights in, but she frankly admits that she wishes that it would adopt certain oldcountry "coasy ways." "Flowers, grate fires, afternoon tea, hot water bottles," she numerated in explanation.

"It seems to me that we New Yorkers should cultivate cosiness in our homes. Our homes are comfortable and beautiful, but they lack what somebody has called the middle of the heart atmosp

"Nothing, for instance, gives a more charmingly homelike touch to a room than a grate fire, yet in most New York homes a 'fire on the hearth' is a thing unseen, or o seldom seen as to be a novelty over which

the family will exclaim.
"I remember an English woman saying to me, 'Oh, I shouldn't like to go to New York in the winter. It hasn't fires. I'm a fire worshipper. All old country people are, from the youngest to the oldest." were having afternoon tea before her fire, a brightly glowing little affair that gave a cosey cheer to her drawing room. It was midwinter. I remember my back felt a bit cold and I had a loyal thought for furnace and steam heater-but I could not do anything but admit in the face of that fire that I could understand her feeling.

"As we sipped tea together my hoster several times tended the fire. Once she inserted a poker through the grate into a part of the coals that had grown dark, giving it a little hoist that let the flame pass through the coal. She left the poker sticking into the fire where she had thrust it.

" 'We English know the use of the poker,' she said, laughing at my interest. 'It's a national trait to use it as I have just now. I'd use it that way with a wood fire, too. Often all a log needs to burn more brightly is a bit of a prop to set a draught about it that will carry the flame around it.'

"Undoubtedly the Britisher's deftness in fire making and his insistence upon every convenience for the process being right at hand are due to the fact that the open fire in his home is a necessity. Without

"Our clumsiness in making a fire and our badly appointed hearths are explained by the fact that we do not need grate fires to keep warm. We used to be fire worshippers in this country. Look at pictures of old American life and see the family drawn up about the cheery blaze. With all its benefits, the furnace has robbed us of something very precious in taking the fires from our hearths.

"It's so becoming, too-fitful firelightto any age from childhood to old age. No light is more becoming to pretty women, and yet how seldom is the pretty American woman seen in it. I'll lay a wager that most British wooing is done before the open fire.

"Well, I determined on a fire when I re-turned to my native city and I have one— not only on very cold days but on all coldish days and on damp, cheerless days—such as we have been having in the new kind of winter weather we have been treated to this year. A fire dispels the gloom of

to this year. A fire dispels the gloom of heavy, damp, chilly atmosphere. The American has forgotten this use of it.

"This is my rule—have a fire in the living rooms whenever there is the slightest excuse for one and manage registers so that the rooms will never be too warm. It is easily done—and it pays. I am paid by my own sense of cosiness and by the delight of my friends.

"I found that my American grate was delight of my friends.

"I found that my American grate was rather large for a coal fire for days that were not especially cold. No one wants to waste coal or to have a big fire unless the

room that it is in be a very big one. I made my grate smaller by laying a brick in it at each side and the back. I build the fire between the bricks.

"If taken for granted and accomplish

with system the care of a fire is very little trouble. One rule should be rigidly fol-lowed; always have a fresh fire laid ready

trouble. One rule should be rigidly followed; always have a fresh fire laid ready for lighting and always have the coal box filled. Don't have any hindrances in the way of setting a fire going.

"Afternoon tea as an institution is another cosey feature I insist upon. Many New Yorkers have it now and then, but few have it regularly. When afternoon tea is an institution in the home, then only does it acquire its proper charm. When it is only a spasmodic proceeding, happening now and then when company comes, it loses its full charm. It is not, for one thing, given as gracefully as it is when a hostess is in the way of giving it—for it is not an easy matter to manage afternoon tea as prettily as it is managed by the woman to whom it has become second nature.

"Get a reputation among your friends for giving afternoon tea. There is no call so chummy and pleasant as one made over a good cup of tea. And don't make the great mistake of making it an elaborate affair. I have thin slices of bread and butter and some simple kind of cake served

butter and some simple kind of cake served

butter and some simple kind of cake served with my tea.

"Then there are flowers! Where, where are the vases of cut flowers that add such a dainty, homey touch to a home? On my calls I see some green plants, now and then a flowering plant forced into full flower by the florist; but practically nowhere do I see a vase of flowers that looks as though it existed just for the home, company or no company.

"So unusual a sight are cut flowers in a New York home that when one sees them in calling one infers an evening's festivity the night before. It seems improbable that any one could have cut flowers just for the home. This idea is rected even in the minds of people who are exceedingly well off.

"In my London flat I always had flowers. Drawing room or dining room without one or several bouquets was a thing not to be draamed of. I would as soon have forgotten the vegetable for dinner as to have a flowerless living room.

"I absorbed the idea unconsciously from English life. Everybody did it from poor to rich. When I came home I started to do it. At once I was confronted by the fact that buying flowers in New York is a different matter from buying flowers in London. They are far more expensive here. Still, I was not daunted from my determination to have cut flowers always as a matter of course in my home. I hit upon all sorts of tricks to achieve my purpose reasonably.

"I bought bunches of ferns and asparagus

pose reasonably.

"I bought bunches of ferms and asparagus "I bought bunches of ferns and asparagus vine or other greens for the nucleus of my bouquets. I learned from florists how to keep them fresh. I found they lasted a long time. In a bunch of green I'd run for instance a few carnations—they last well—or a bunch of wallflowers. I found the cheapest places for getting flowers. If I saw a tempting bunch for sale on the street at a tempting price I'd get it. A good many of my friends are following my example.

"One woman who felt she could never afford it before now has flowers on her table for every meal. She has a knack of keeping her bouquets fresh in this way. When one or two flowers in a bunch fade

When one or two flowers in a bunch fade she replaces them with fresh ones. I met her coming home one day with two red carnations. 'To replace two faded ones,' she said. 'You see I have reduced the making of an economical bouquet to a fine art."

"The economical bouquet should be kept

in a vase that holds a generous supply of water. Stems should not be crowded. At night the flowers should be taken from the vase and laid in a basin of water. In the vase and laid in a basin of water. In the morning the vase should receive a fresh supply of water and the stems of the flowers should be clipped.

"A bunch of fresh flowers in a room fills the room with fragrance. It may be a connections for chapel.

rance; but it is none the

Then there are not water bottles. Who can guess the comfort of them who has not found one at the foot of one's bed of a cold winter's night? Most people in New York agree now that the cold aleeping room is far more healthful than the warm one. This is all very well, but people who sleep in cold rooms should have the Old World comfort derived from the hot water bottle which is put between sheets every night just before bedtime to take the chill from the sheets and to keep the feet from getting too cold.

"Hot water bottles' over here are hot water bags. I have one tucked into my bed every night that is at all cold, for I am fond of a cold room at night. With my feet well warmed I fall asleep without getting rigid and stiff, as one does if one has to huddle up to keep warm.

"My hot water bag has a light woollen cover. A cover is a necessary precaution, for an uncovered bag can give one a very bad burn. My guest room is always provided with a hot water bag on cold nights. My friends laugh at me, but I find that they accept the comfort and enjoy it."

RIDDING A PLACE OF RATS. legarding Their Habits-Trape That Take Advantage of Their Thirst.

Rats are migratory in their habit, for an estate almost free from them one week is found to be swarming the next, and it is plain that occasionally hordes of them must travel long distances, accumulating as they progress. Whether they send on a pioneer party is not known, but it has been noticed, says a writer in the London Field, that the appearance of a few rate at a certain spot generally augurs the speedy coming of many more.

An estate which is intercepted by a stream or river is peculiarly liable to an incursion of rate, and this lends strength to the belief that they make their way along the banks of running water, finding convenient refuges while on the journey in the holes of water rats by which these banks are hencycombed. For this reason traps to intercept some of the invaders should always be kept set alongside streams. Rats in big stacks during the cold season

are difficult to destroy, for a ferret can do little with them, and is rarely able to make them bolt; in such cosy refuges they also commence breeding early, and this soon tends to a big increase. If a ferret is to be spared, it is a good plan to turn it into a rat infested rick and allow it to remain there; those it does not kill will be forced to desert. Even better than a ferret is a live stoat, if one can be captured unharmed in a box trap and afterward given its liberty in the rick. Should this be done it will remain as long as there is a rat to be had.

A very good plan of clearing rats from an infested rick has been practised with the greatest success. Rats are exceedingly thirsty creatures, and this fact was taken advantage of by the inventor. With sheets of zino several feet high he formed a rat proof fence round a rick at such a distance that rate could not jump from the rick over

it. The sheets were plain, not corrugated, and sunk several inches in the ground to prevent burrowing out. Directly a dry spell of weather set in a tub was buried in the ground and partially filled with water, bricks being piled in its centre till one stood just above the surface. The rats, thirsting for water, absolutely fought for a footing on this brick, and drowned each other whole sale, some being actually slain in combat. The nearest natural water supply is a first-

rate place at which to trap rate, for they must resort to it in dry weather; and the traps should be set beneath the water at the spots where they drink. An excellent method is to arrange stones with their surfaces protruding just above the water like a cause truding just above the water like a cause-way along its margin. Each ought to be a comfortable rat jump apart, and at intervals the pan of a trap (the rest of it being sub-merged) should take the place of a stone. Rats leap from one to the other and fall victims to the traps. In a time of drought the old buck rats eat the young ones, and this helps to explain their tardy increase during a dry season.

Rats are generally profiled after a season which has been productive of acorns and nuvs, for these provide them with abundant winter feed. The year 1904 was a wonderful acorn season, with the result that rats flocked to the oak woods, and stoats followed them up; keepers fell into the error of trapping the latter, and the consequence was that a large number of rats survived to breed.

It is to be feared that rats are often attracted to the preserves by wasteful feeding, more food being thrown down for pheasants than the birds can at once consume. The writer has seen the keeper's whistle, as he appeared with a feed basket, bring as many rats as pheasants on to a ride, the rodents and the birds feeding together, apparently on the best of terms.

If rats are permitted to remain in the pre-

on the best of terms.

If rats are permitted to remain in the preserves there is little chance of winged game, especially partridges, increasing, for those eggs they are not able to consume are stolen from the nests. Rats have been seen to take them one by one from beneath sitting birds. Upon one estate, after a search instituted upon the discovery of several nests emptied of their contents, a keeper had the good fortune to find about fifty partridge eggs heaped up by a rat beneath a thicket of briars. Only one or two had perforations from the thief's teeth, and all but these were duly hatched when distributed in various nests.

A rat is always a delicacy to Reynard, and the number he kills in the course of a season must be enormous. A vixen with cubs is perhaps most energetic in hunting them down.

GRILLROOM AT YALE. Now Any One From President Hadley Down Can Get a Midnight Lunch.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28 .- A grillroom where any one belonging to Yale, from President Hadley down to the last arrived freshman, can get a midnight lunch has just been opened on the campus. It is said to be the first billiard room, pool parlor and cafe ever

started on a college campus. It is located in the basement of Dwight Hall, the only strictly religious building on the campus and the home of the Yale branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. "It's only a step now from prayers to highballs," one of the students said, only high-balls are missing in the new cafe. A bar is being put in, but the plan is to serve only

soft drinks. Several months ago a number of Yale alumni conceived the idea of starting an eating joint on the campus which would oatch the after theatre trade and where students could have a game of pool or cards until midnight. The basement of Dwight

until midnight. The basement of Dwight
Hall was selected and commodious quarters
for a billiard room and restaurant have been
evolved at a cost of about \$20,000.

At the foot of the stairs is the billiard
room, extending the entire width of the
building and giving as much floor space as
the large reading room on the first floor.
A pool and billiard table has been put up
and several more have been promised. On
the campus side of this room it is planned
to erect a bar, with a bartender night and
day.

day.

On the opposite side of the room is the cashier's deak, with a public telephone, a telegraph sub-station, &c. Leading into the telegraph sub-station, &c. Leading into the adjoining dining room is a newsstand, with all the leading periodicals and papers.

The main dining room takes up the north end of the building. Small individual tables fill most of the floor space. In one corner is a large round table capable of seating twenty men or more. Across one corner is a counter, where quick lunches will be served day and night.

day and night.
The aim of the backers of this venture

CWITCHED BY A LANDSLIDE

Race on Ticklish Ground Between a Runaway Locomotive and a Train.

"After comin' aroun' the bend in Collins Cut," said the fat engineer, "I just glanced back to see that the markers, those little red and green tail lights which mark the end of a train, were there all right. I leaned 'way out of the cab window 'n counted the sleepers as they swept aroun

"Yes, there they came all right, burning like bright little emeralds 'n' I knew my train wasall together 'n' followin' me safel

down the hill. "The night I am speakin' of I was runnin' the Sunrise Limited, as the fast Eastern express on our road was called. It was in March, 'n' gentle spring was already spreadin' her velvet touch over the land. "We had had a deal of snow that winter 'n' now that it was commencin' to thaw out the stuff was makin' quite a little trouble

tracks from the mountainside, sometimes bringin' a piece of hill with it.

"As I glanced back along the sides of the glistenin' coaches I was attracted by a glare along the rails behind my train 'n in another second a headlight flashed aroun' the curve out of the cut in our wake, makin' very fast time. Even a blind baggage car could see that one of the engines in the yardsat the top of the mountain had slipped ner throttle 'n' was runnin' away, chasin

for the management, slidin' aroun' the

us down the mountain. "I was some set back for a second, but the only thing for me to do was to turn on a full head of steam 'n' make the best time I could, which wasn't the safest thing in the world to do, as we generally hold em pretty steady comin' down the moun. tain; but I must show a clean brace of tail. lights to the runaway.

"She wasn't quite a quarter of a mile behind us, 'n' looked like a fiery comet comin' down the rails, as her firebox door was open, 'n' with every exhaust of the engine the flare from her furnace lit up the sky. My engine bounded forward under a wide open throttle 'n' our race for the lives of those in the rear sleepers was

"Notwithstandin' the weight of the train behind me, which should give me a little advantage over the light engine comin' down the hill, we didn't seem to be able to shake her off. An' each time I trusted my. self to glance back at her she seemed to e crawlin' up on us a little. "If I could keep a few yards of moonlight

between the pilot of the wildcat 'n' my rear. car until we got down the mountain 'n' started up the Razorback on the other side, I could drop my engine down 'n' leave the runaway behin', as by that time she would be out of steam 'n' lay down like a runaway horse which has shot its bolt. But I wouldn's bet more 'n fifty B. R. T. rebate checks to a rag doll that we would beat her down.

"However, we had a fightin' chance 'n' the way I pounded my good old engine sent the hot coals out of the stack. I was

gettin' a little nervous, as that light engine hung onto our trail like a bicycle copafter "Comin' aroun' through Rocky Holler I got several chills down my spine as the watchman down by the little shanty was hysterically wavin' his green lantern at me. Durin' the thaw the road had several watch-Durin' the thaw the road had several watch-men stationed at intervals down the moun-tain to watch for landslides 'n' warn ap-proachin' trains. Evidently there was: a dangerous spot in the track that the watchman had discovered 'n' he was sig-nallin' me to come ahead with extrems

now. A wildcat engine pressin' me hard on the rear flank 'n' a dangerous piece of track ahead. This was a case 'I sure was up against the real thing ack ahead. This was a case where the ile book failed to help one out.

"Take a safe course 'n' run no risks."

"Take a safe course 'n' run no risks.' says the railroad Hovle in chilly black double face type. Which was the safe course for me?

"I did some quick mental calculatin' 'n' concluded to keep a full head of steam up. I've read in newspapers about trains beatin' their way through slight laudslides 'n' there was a show for me to cut through it if there was one ahead.

"But if I stopped my train that enging behind would be half through those sleepin' cars, killin' 'n' maimin' the snoozin' passengers. It would be safer for me personally to slow down, but I was not so selfish as to consider my personal safety.

consider my personal safety.

"So we bounced along by the frightened watchman with speed not a whit diminished. I fairly stopped breathin' as we whirled down through the Holler. Just beyond the watchman's shanty I felt a tremblin' of the track 'n' my engine keeled.

"I clung to the cab, expectin every second we would slide down the bank. But we kept the rails. We had barely passed the shanty when there was a rumbling sound 'n' I saw the little watchman's cabin "The heavy weight of our train at its terrimo speed had caused the track to give way 'n' slide out just in time to take the

runaway engine with it 'n' we were out of NEW BISMARCK MONUMENT. Kaiser's Tribute to the Chancellor in Berlin

Memorial Chapel. The monument to Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, ordered by the Kaiser for the memorial chapel of the Berlin Cathedrals where the dead Hohenzollern princes now rest, has just been finished. It is the work of Prof. Reinhold Begas, who also executed the national monument to Bismarck

Berlin, and his colleague, Albert Geritz In general style the monument har-monizes with the building, which is of the Renaissance school. It is described as resembling in its general conception the monuments of Michael Angelo; but as nevertheless displaying originality of thought and execution.

Two tapering pilasters frame it of either side. The main work consists of 3. base, rounded toward the spectator, bearing the single word "Bismarck," and supporting the life sized, seated statue of the Chen-In accordance with a suggestion of the Kalser's, the Champion of German Unity is portrayed in the armor of an old time

German knight, which is partially vehed by the folds of a cloak. He is bare headed and rests his hand on his hip; his eyes seem to gaze into the distance, his head being turned slightly toward the right.

On either side of the statue and in the rear stand statues of History, a female figure poring over a scroll, and Fans a youth with trumpet set to his lips and pantling slightly upward as if proclaiming has

youth with trumpet set to his lips and party on the with trumpet set to his lips and party ling slightly upward as if proclaiming has marck's deeds to the world.

With his right hand the figure of Fam draws back a veil from the design carved a relief which covers the wall space behind the statue. This represents the unification of Germany. Germania sits enthroned with the Genius of Peace behind her, holding the Genius of Peace behind her, holding the palm above her head. The Germany right of the palm above her in procession.

First comes a page bearing the impensation of the Genius of Ravaria, King Albert of Saxors and the Grand Duke of Baden, all wearing regal crowns and ermine robes. The another page bears the sceptre and or and behind extends a line of minor princes who are finally lost behind the partials.

who are finally lost behind the partially

The work is in Italian marble. It stands about fifteen feet high. All around it is the chapel stand the monuments to the House of Bobenzollern